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SOVIET SULFATE AND CARBIDE PRODUCTION

BEGIN SPRING WORK ON SULFATE EXTRACTION -- Minsk, Sovetskaya Belorussiya, 23 May 52

The time for spring and summer work has arrived at Kara-Bogaz-Gol, where the largest domestic enterprise for the production of sulfate is located. Workers have started to collect the raw material for many branches of industry, extracting the snow-white powder from the bottom of large lakes. Powerful excavators, tractors, and other types of machinery are being used to speed up the extraction process.

Moscow, Izvestiya, 8 Jul 52

The largest "natural" factory in the world for the production of sulfate is located on the shore of Kara-Bogaz-Gol. New construction work is now in progress. A powerful pumping station with pipelines and open conduits is being built, and the Karasukutskiy channel is being lengthened and deepened. Cleaning of the channels and the extraction of sulfate have been mechanized. Suction pumps, excavators, tractors, scooping machines with spherical milling head, and other mechanisms are in extensive use at the enterprise.

What was once a desert is being completely revitalized. Housing, clubs, medical institutions, kindergartens, etc., have been constructed, and cultural improvements have been made.

A branch of the Main Turkmen Canal will lead to the enterprise.

MECHANIZE SULFATE EXTRACTION -- Alma-Ata, Kazakhstanskaya Pravda, 13 Aug 52

Twenty years ago the first sodium sulfate for the production of glass was extracted from the sulfate lakes near Aral'sk. During these years, hundreds of thousands of tons have been obtained.

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All work on the extraction of sulfate is now mechanized. Complex domestic machines have been introduced and mastered which many times lighten the labor of workers. Machines for raking and gathering the sulfate are being successfully used.

NEW TECHNOLOGY INCREASES PRODUCTIVITY OF CARBIDE FURNACE -- Yerevan, Kommunist, 17 Jul 52

Patvakan Rushanyan, brigade leader in the carbide shop, Yerevan Carbide Plant, found that it was possible to increase the productivity of the carbide furnace and at the same time to achieve a significant saving of electric power by using long electrodes deeply imbedded in the furnace.

Plant workers had realized the possibility of increasing furnace productivity by deeply imbedded electrodes, buy they had not been able to achieve this end without disrupting the thermal system. After much experimentation, Rushanyan solved the problem by more frequent lowering and raising (perepusk) of electrodes, maintaining optimum temperature conditions in the furnace charge. Working by this method, Rushanyan's brigade regularly exceeded its production plans 14-16 percent, saving 80 kilowatt hours of electric power for each ton of carbide, and improving the quality of the product.

As the calcium carbide accumulates in the furnace, the intensity of the reaction varies. Reduction of the discharge period, by the method of A. Makaryan, and lengthening of the working part of the electrode to 130 centimeters, as done by Rushanyan, make it possible to maintain a high temperature in the furnace.

An important condition for obtaining a product with the desired specifications and in saving electric power and raw materials is the creation of the necessary high temperatures in the lower zone of the furnace, and reduced temperatures in the upper zone. Deep imbedding of the electrodes creates conditions closely approximating optimum temperatures.

Besides this, deep imbedding of the electrodes facilitates cleaning away from the sole of the furnace the slag and ferrosilicon which have formed; it also assures normal speed of charging, which improves the heat exchange between the hot waste gases and the cold furnace charge; and it facilitates the work of those who attend the charge hole.

An important advantage of Rushanyan's method is that in the frequent raising and lowering of electrodes, breakage is eliminated.

Rushanyan's new Stakhanovite method is being passed on to all brigades through the Stakhanovite school.

SHIP 300 TONS OF CARBIDE TO VOLGA-DON PROJECT -- Yerevan, Kommunist, 15 Jul 52

The Kirovakan Chemical Combine has shipped 300 tons of high-quality carbide to the Volga-Don Canal project. It intends to fulfill all orders for carbide from other construction projects ahead of schedule.

CHEMICAL COMBINE ASSUMES 1952 OBLIGATIONS -- Yerevan, Kommunist, 20 May 52

Among the obligations assumed for 1952 by the Kirovakan Chemical Combine are the following:

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To produce about 300 above-plan tons of high-quality nitrogenous fertilizer by economizing on gas, raw material, steam, and other materials.

To put out 92 percent first-grade calcium carbide as against a planned 90 percent, and 90 percent first-grade calcium cyanamide as against a planned 80 percent.

To train 130 new workers, teach 150 persons a second trade, and increase the qualifications of 450 engineering-technical personnel.

To put into service 1,500 above-plan square meters of housing.

To asphalt 45,000 square meters of roads and sidewalks, and to plant 40,000 fruit and ornamental trees and shrubs.

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